The Czar Has Agents at Work in the States.

# THEY WATCH REVOLUTIONISTS

An Account of the Force That Operates in New York and Their Efforts to Entrap and Discredit the Enemies of Their Mas-

ter—Guarding the Grand Duke.

It will probably surprise most people to know that a foreign government maintains a more or less completely organized police system in New York and other large cities in America, but this is the fact. The Russian government bas its political police not only fin America, but in every country in Europe and in some in Asia. The object of this extensive police system is to keep a close watch on the subjects and ex-subjects of the Czar who may be suspected of hostile intents toward his government or person, and, as that number includes many Russians in these countries, the task is a pretty large one.

Of course one would think that common

includes many Rassians in these countries, the task is a pretty large one.

Of course one would think that common criminals would be looked after closely, too, and their extradition demanded whenever possible, but such is not the case. According to A. Olarovsky, the Russian consul general in New York, the Czar's government is only too glad to see rid of such proprie and does in New 107s, the Cars government is any too glad to get rid of such people and does not bother with them unless they are noted criminals. According to Mr. Olarovsky, the extradition treaty between the United States and Russia does not cover political offenses, so it is difficult to see what the object was for Its passage.

In investigating such a subject as the Rus-

fin reestigating such a subject as the lassian secret police in New York many difficul-ties are met with. Of course, the police them-selves and the agents of the Russian govern-ment will not let anything be known to out-siders, and the Russian residents who are opposed to them are not likely to know much opposed to them are not likely to know much of their movements.

The writer, however, has been able to find

The writer, however, has been able to find out that the regular force in New Vork numbers about twenty men, and on special occasions many more are employed. These men are in charge of two or three agents, who are employed directly by Consul General Claremployed directly by consult ceneral char-ovsky, and who report to him. They meet and report to these agents at a Russian cafe on Twenty-fith street, between Second and Third avenues, kept by one Bilof, who is also said to be connected with the secret service. So carefully, however, is the business man-aged by the chiefs that very few of the spics was known to seek other, and they are conaged by the chees that very lew of the space are known to each other, and they are constantly assigned to watch each other and report to the chiefs as to their faithfulness.

The duty of these spics is to mix with the linesian colony and keep their employers informed of all the gossip and news. New arrivals are carefully watched for and reported to Special diligence is shown in watching.

on. Special diligence is shown in watching men like Leo Hartmann who have been prom-Even Americans who are known to be in

sympathy with the Russian Liberals are looked after by the spies of the Cznr, and everything calculated to incline public sym-pathy toward the revolutionists is strenuously

opposed. When the play "Darkest Russia" was about to be produced at the Union Square theater some months ago the managers were ap-proached several times and money was of-fered to suppress it. This is only one instance of how thorough the system is.

It is said, too, that a full list of the mem-bers of the American Society of Erlands of

bers of the American Society of Friends of Russian Freetom is in the hands of the con-Russian Freetom is in the hands of the con-sul, although this is a society composed al-most entirely of literary persons who have a merely sentimental sympathy with the cause of the Russian people, and who devote their energies to an agitation for the abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty.

A favorite method of those spies is to dis-redit acceptance. Resigns, it his and other

A favorite method of those space is credit prominent Russians in this and other countries by trying to induce them to engage in crimes against the laws of that country.

successful, the spy then turns state's evidence by informing the authorities. At the same time care is taken that the fact that the feiter is a prominent Russian revolu-shall be made public, and thus dis-is thrown upon the revolutionary

Such a plot was exposed about a year ago by Prof. Isane Gourowich, now of Chicago, in his namer Progress published in the Russian language. He had then been only a few months in this country, having escaped from imprisonment for a political offense in Russia, and was made much of by the Russian colony

He was a proached by two men, one of them named Kluit, a Russian Jew, who tried to engage him in a counterfeiting plot. They represented to him that detection was impossible, and that they would take the risk of passing the money. Mr. Gourowich informed the police authorities in Chicago of the proposals, but the spies got wind of it and disappeared. Kluft was a protege of Consul Olarovsky and is now in Russia.

Lee Hartmann has also teen approached several times in a similar manner, and many other attempts have been made to throw discredit on him.

The most peculiar attempt which he tells of

A Russian engineer, who resides in Jersey A Bussian engineer, who resides in Jersey City, sought his acquaintance, and, having obtained an introduction, cultivated his friendship. Soon he made proposals that Hartmann should become a Roman Catholic priest. Failing in this, offers were made to him to pay his expenses while he studied engineering, provided that he would become a member of the church, but he refused.

The motive of this is hard to see at first, but as Hartmann explains it it is simple.

as Hartmann explains it it is simple. Russian findicals are nearly all free thinkers, and Hartmann is known to them a one, and he believes that this was an attempt to discredit him by holding him up to the world as a man who became a hypocrite for

oney. Various other attempts have been ma engage him in shady enterprises, but all have

Consul General Olarovsky, who controls all this extensive system, is a typical Russian. He is a short, rather stout man with a shargy brown beard and an exceedingly frank, eagaging manner. When talking, however, he watches one closely as if trying to read his innermost thoughts. The writer called on him a few days ago, ostensibly to ask some questions regarding the operation of the extradition treaty. In reply to the question as to what means were taken to enforce the treaty by ascertaining the whereabouts of Bussian criminals, he replied, "None at all." "Poes the treaty operate against political

"Not unless they are murderers,"
"Does it not provide that forgers shall be extradited, and does not every political of-fender who escapes from Russia do so on a

forged passport; Yes, that is so; but then they can only be tried on a charge of forcers."
"But they can be nequitted on that charge and then rearrested and tried on the political

"Oh, I suppose so." Now the fact is, that before the arrival of Now the fact is, that before the arrival of the grand duke much anxiety was felt and many conferences were held in the consul's office as to how he should be guarded. Four propositions were discussed. The first was that the consul should employ his own detectives; the second, that the matter should be given to an agency such as the Pinkerton's; the third, that it should be left to our own police, and the fourth, that some experienced man from Inspector Byrnes' staff should be hired by the flussian government; and given entire charge of the service. The man mentioned in this connection was Detective Sergeant Charles Jacobs.

genut Charles Jacobs.

The first proposition was finally adopted, and wherever the grand duke went he was surrounded by a swarm of spies, who serutinized every one who approached him. Daily reports were made to Mr. Glarovsky, who in turn reported to the officers of the Russian war vessels and consulted them very often, It is said that on his visit to Russia, from which he has just returned Mr. Glarovsky was genut Charles Jacobs.

a said that on his visit to Russia, from which he has just returned, Mr. Olarovsky was highly complimented by the government for the success of his plans.

There was really no danger to the grand dake, however. The policy of terrorism has been abandoned for some years by the Russian revolutionists, and they are now conducting a peaceful agriation. It is possible that this may lead to an organized revolution by force. At any rate, the grand duke was safe in this country.

RUSSIAN SPIES IN AMERICA directed to the abrogation of the treaty, and an act such as the assassination of the grand duke, which would alienate public sympathy, would be the last thing they would attempt. I was Burron.

THAT BIG ENGLISH WHEEL. It Is Going to Be Larger and More Capa-

ious Than the Ferris. English writers just now are gloating over the fact that the great wheel which is now being built at Earle's Court, according to the plans of Lieut. J. W. Graydon, is to be considerably larger than the Ferris wheel, which was shown at the World's Fair in Chicago. The British wheel will be 300 feet in diameter, whereas the Ferris wheel measured only 200 feet across. It will be able to hold 1,600 persons, and the Ferris wheel could accommo-

### ALUMINUM ALLOY.

Composition Where Lightness and Strength Are Desired. [From the American Machinist.]

aluminum and nickel were exhibited which were remarkable. They were sent in by A. L. were remarkable. They were sent in by A. L. Hunt, of Pittsburg, and both were in the form of rolled sheets \( \frac{1}{2}\-\)-inch thick. In one of these a hole \( \frac{1}{2}\-\)-inch in diameter had been drilled out to about 2 inches in diameter cold, and the other, which was a strip about 3 inches wide, 24-inches long, had been bent at the middle, the defection amounting to about two inches. It was stated that the force required to do this bending had been about the same as is required to similarly bend a similar piece this bending had been about the same as is required to similarly bend a similar piece of 30,000-pound steel, and when the specimen was placed upon the floor and stood upon until straightened it immediately resumed its former shape upon being released; in other words, it seemed to be perfectly effistic within the limits named. The alloy is of a beautiful white color and of reportable light words. markably light weight. No information was markaniy agat weight. No information was given as to the proportions of aluminum and nickel in the alloy, but it probably contains only a small percentage of the latter, and so far as could be judged it bids fair to be an important alloy in cases where lightness and strength are especially desired.

## THE SHORT OF IT.

A locomotive lasts fifteen years, and earns about \$300,000.

The longest clock pendulum ever made is that of Eiffel tower—377 feet. At Corunna, Spain, is the oldest lighthouse in the world. It was built nearly 1,500 years

thickness from one-sixteenth to a quarter an inch, are coming into use. It is unlawful in Turkey to seize a man's

residence for debt, and sufficient land to sup-port him is also exempt from seizure. "General" Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, says, and says it emphat-

ically, that he never reads the newspapers. Railway employes in England are now in-structed in first aid to the injured, under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Associa-

It is about thirty miles across town in London, and for that entire distance there is said to be an unbroken line of residences and stores.

A man in Bethlehem, Pa., was too poor to buy a grave for his dead child; so he stole into a cemetery, dug the grave, buried the infant, and was arrested. There are more ducks in China, and more are eaten, than in all the rest of the world. At some of the duck farms in that country 50,000 are annually hatched.

son can handily carry it up and down stairs Venice is preparing for the first of a serie of biennial international art exhibitions, whi is to be opened in April of next year. It is proposed to ask leading artists of all coun-tries to take part in the exhibitions, and valuable prizes will be awarded.

A good many enthusiastic Britishers who enlist to serve their country seem to find the conditions of service unsatisfactory, for nearly \$50,000 was paid last year by recruits to purchase their discharge before they had been in the army three months.

The paper for Rank of England notes is al-ways made from new white linen—never from rags or anything that has been used before. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workmen is registered in an automatic dial.

Latest in Jewelry and Knicknacks. latest writing pads are bound in

All the newest brooches and bracelets are Onals seem to be used for everything but

A broad golden cornelian lewelry is pre A bundle of fagots makes the curious charm on a queen chain.

The erooked serpents that are used for corkscrew handles seem to have fitness, The fine tapes of gold and platinum are be recommended for ladies' fob chains.

Some glove buttoners are the immediate ecasion of novel charms attached to their chains. The brownie jewelry is attracting a great deal of attention from the curious in shop

It is astonishing that the censors of public morals have not laid violent hands on some of the enamel decorated eigarette cases ex-

Dead finish is given to most of the large conschold and tolic articles in silver. It is nade expensive by polished raised and broken Beautiful double link sieeve buttons

produced in white ename! flashed with color and sprinkled with tiny gold figures, and mounted in broken metal edges. Everything is an excuse for scarfpins. It requires two or three scarfpins to properly fix a four-in-hand down to a woman's shirt waist. The handsomer they are, the more are

#### required. Perils of Bull Fighting.

Attention has been called anew to the perils of Spain's national sport by the awful death of a promising young toreador in the buil ring. An idea had gained some currency that the danger of men engaged in this sport was small, but such a notion has no foundation in fact. Those who sneer at what they call the cowardice of bull fighters speak without knowledge. One has but to witness the entrance into the ring of a ferce Andalusian bull, twice the size of a lion and aimost as active, to understand that every man in the ring carries his life in his hand, and the slightest mistake may prove fatal,

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Paperhanger-To fit up these rooms in the yle you want will cost \$250. I have figured Hown to the lowest My wite and daugh-ter will have to give up their European trip this Summer, that's certain.

Paperhanger—That's too bad. My wife, by the way, is going to start to Europe in about two weeks herself. As to this border, now, how would it do to make it a little narrower? You see, etc.

Claret for Table Use

## MONEY USED ON THE STAGE

It Plays an Important Part in Many Dramas.

OF COURSE IT IS NOT REAL

Some Companies Employ a Specially Prepared Sort of Banknotes-Others Depend Upon Advertising Money-A Story Told by Actor Henry Irving.

When I first began to go to theaters, one of the things that attracted my notice was the important part that money transactions played in the average drama. The rich man was always producing his thousand-dollar bills, and the villain was always tempting some poor weakling with his display of flithy lucre. Seen from over the footlights, the stuff that was bandled about so freely and so unlike the way currency is handled in real life looked genuine enough, and I used to wonder, as I suppose many another person has wondered before and since, whether the mock business of the stage was carried on by

means of actual money.

Sometimes I fancied that before the curtain was rung up the actors who would be obliged to use banknotes during the play went out to to use banknotes during the play went out to the box office and made a requisition on the cashier for the amount that would be re-quired, promising faithfully to return it after the show was over, but even when I was very young I could not quite make up my mind that such was the case; for, I reasoned, the person who borrowed the money would be obliged in the course o the acting to give it to some one else, and that some one cise might not be quite honest and might never see that it found its way back to its real owner. At the last monthly meeting of engineers in New York some specimens of a new alloy of

see that it found its way that owner.

Then, as I became better acquainted with the methods of "the profession," I became very sure that, wherever else the money came from, it was never intrusted to the actors by the managers, for in dealings between players and managers the latter see to it that just as little cash as possible passes from them to ers and managers the latter see to it that just as little cash as possible passes from them to their employes. For a while I held the theory that possibly the actors put up the ready money themselves, but that solution also became untenable, and then I didn't know what next to think about the matter, so I gave it up

next to think about the matter, so I gave it up as a mystery. Several years later I found out that the money of the stage, like many other things that one sees on the boards, was a delusion; like stage mountains and stage rivers, it was made for show, but not for use.

The necessity for having plenty of stage money on hand among the properties of a theater may be made a little plainer by a statement of the amount of it that is used. It was estimated that on one night hast Winter in the two chies of New York and Brooklyn not less than \$1,276,000 in this bogus currency was passed from hand to hand. Evidently then the theatrical banker must always have a large reserve fund and be ready to produce a fortune on demand at any moment.

In some theaters of the better sort bills es In some theaters of the better sort bills especially prepared for the purpose are kept in stock. They are backed with muslin and printed in green or other colors, according to the denominations they are supposed to represent. Of course, stage money is not enough like the real thing to be used for counterfeiting purposes, and I don't think that the officers of the secret service have ever found it necessary to make any sciences or confiscations of it.

Many of the traveling theatrical communics.

tions of it.

Many of the traveling theatrical companies do not buy regular stage money, but depend upon what is called advertising money to supply their needs. Perhaps you have seen the material that I refer to. It is often issued by business houses, and the wording of it is such as to call attention to the meriss of the goods sold by those who have it circulated. Checks drawn in the same form and notes and promises to pay, all of equal worthlessness, promises to pay, all of equal worthlessness, are also sought after by barnstormers, and when a troupe that is going to play a crim-son-hued melodrama at "popular prices" gets hold of an assortment of this kind of money they have no further occasion to worry about

At some of the duck farms in that country 50,000 are annually hatches!.

One of the ways of telling whether the temperature is rising is to watch a girl's front hair. When it tegins to lose its curl and grow straight it is a sure sign of a change of temperature.

The silk of the great spider of Madagascar is fine, strong, and clastic. It is used by the natives to fasten flowers to sunshades. A single female spider has been known to spin two miles of it in twenty-seven days.

A baby carriage, designed especially for the use of those who live in flats, looks just like any other baby carriage when it is in use, but it can be folded together so that one person can handily carry it up and down stairs.

In those days, Mr. Irving says, it was the custom of actors to fill purses with pieces of custom of actors to fill purses with pieces of custom of actors to fill purses with pieces of custom of actors to fill purses with pieces of

custom of actors to fill purses with pieces of proken china, in order that when they were broken china, in order that when they were rattled about or fell upon the stage they would make a great noise and the impression would be produced that they contained a great deal of money. So when frying gave Meg the gift he handed her a lag londed with a prodigious amount of crockery, and when Meg east it scornfully from her the result was, to say the least, a sufficiency of noise. After the play was over Miss Cushman called Irving aside and gave him a bit of kindly advice, which he confesses that he never forgot. She said: "Mr. Irving, don't you think it will be more

was over Miss Cushman called Irving aside and gave him a bit of kindly advice, which he confesses that he never forgot. She said: "Mr. Irving, don't you think it will be more natural it, instead of giving Meg Merriles a full purse, you should take out a few pieces of coin and hand them to her as though you were giving to a beggar."

One night ast Winter I saw Mr. Irving and Ellen Terry play "The Merchinat of Venico" as their farewell performance in New York, In the trial scene, where Portia offers Shylock thrice his bond, size holds out to him a purse that is supposed to be filled with golden ducats. Mr. Irving, as Shylock, introduces a very effective piece of stage business at this point. He draws from the folds of his garment the kaile with which he expects to cut the pound of flesh from Autonio's breast, and with it taps the bag of ducats, while he declines to accept them in settlement of the debt, As the knife blade plays upon the purse a sound is made that leads one to believe that perhaps Mr. Irving, for the purpose of this act, has gone back to the castom of substituting broken china for pieces of gold. But false money is not the only thing upon the stage that is not what it pretends to be. Several years ago an account was published in many newspapers of an escentric rich man who died and left a fund for the purchase of real wine to be drunk by actors and neterosters in days that required the presenta-

man who died and left a fund for the purchase of real wine to be drunk by actors and actresses in plays that required the presentation of drinking scenes. I do not know what became of this old bequest, but I have yet to meet the player who has reaped any benefit from it. So far as I am aware, there are very few stage peopte who have real wine to drink during their performances, and I am sure that a great many poor fellows are obliged to make as good faces as they can while imbiling nothing more or less than sweetened water or weak tea when the audience before them perhaps believes that they are relishing them porhaps believes that they are relishing the taste of some good old wine, ripened with years of waiting in the darkness of some-body's cellar.

When it is desired to convey the impression

When it is desired to convey the impression that champagne is being opened, very often a bottle is filled with ginger ale and in the bottom of it is put something that will make it spurt and effervesce when it is shaken up, and that is about as near to champagne as many an actor ever comes. You have all seen and recognized the traditional stage chicken, the unreality of which even the strongest footlights are insufficient to transform into the likeness of the real bird.

footlights are insufficient to transform into the likeness of the real bird.

There was an actor once, however, who had a fancy for having things on the singe just what they were represented to be, and that acter was Barney Williams. When he had a roast chicken in one of his plays it was a real chicken and no mistake. In one of his Irish comedies there was a seene in which he brewed a punch and gave it to a company of Irish peasants, and every night as long as that play was presented he used to take some real whisky and make a real punch in full view of the audience, and the fellows whose business it was to drink the punch were unanimous in their verdict that there was no better mixer of drinks in the United States than Mr. Williams One night in Pittsburg than Mr. Williams One night in Pittsburg some of them carried their appreciation so far that the next morning their heads were

that real money was not used on the stage. Mr. Williams made an exception to this fule, too. He and his wife used to play together, and one of his former managers told me the other day that he had seen Mr. Williams during the progress of a play hand to Mrs. Williams many a real gold piece. It must be remembered, however, that in this case the

transaction took place between husband and wife. As a general rule, I should say the use of stage money is advisable, and the practice that has prevailed in the past is not likely to be changed in the future.

Literary Gossip.

Henry James, our literary representative in London, the man of fortunately found phase, who etches us pictures of our friends, and who now writes plays instead of writing novels that some of us did not care to read quite to

who etches us pictures of our friends, and who now writes plays instead of writing novels that some of us did not bare to read quite to the last page, has this to say in Harper's Weekly of that just a little the best of our new friends:

If we should never, as the ancients had it, count a man happy till he dies, so, doubtless, we should never call a man clever so long as he has not written a novel. We had tasted George du Maurier's talent, we had applauded his pen for many a year, and had ended by feeling familiar with their exercise and range, only to find at last that we had been judging them on half the evidence. The penetrating instrument to which we owe so large a mass of consistent pictorial satire suddenly puts forth a second point and dips it into literary ink. This is a great comfort for a friendly commentator who has accepted afresh the responsibility of speech. I have so repeatedly expressed my appreciation of Mr. du Maurier as a various draughtsman, as a painter in black and white, that I should now have little left to say had he not kindly put new ground under my feet—ground firm enough to sustain a very jubilant step. From the moment he, in the common plarase, takes to writing, it is possible once more to write about him.

Every one, everything is beautiful for Mr. du Maurier. We have only to look, to see it proved, at the admirable, lovable little pictorial notes to his text. I will not profess for a moment that the effect of these notes is not institious and corrupting, or that with such a perpetual nudging of the critical clow one can judge the text with adequate presence of mind. There is an unprecedence confusion in which the line seems to pass into the phrase and the phrase into the line; in which the wite resems to pass into the phrase and the phrase into the line; in which the wite presentation of the tall heroine, for instance, being, to my sense, decidelly preferable to the drawn.

The render who would fain ask himself how it is that our author's vision succeeds in being so blissfully ex

of linersix or seven rect. This admirable Trilby promises to be, quite as much as its predecessor, a peem in honor of the long leg and the twentieth year. In the twentieth year the glamour is glorious; in the lenth it is even greater.

"The Swinbu ne of the canteen" is what Conn Doy'e calla Radya d Kipling. It would be interesting to know what Swinburn thin s of the prolane association of

Arthur Waugh, in his letter to the Critic, Arthur Waugh, in his letter to the Critic, gives us the a her startling information that Mr. Kipling is one of the likelist candidates for the pice laureateship. The Boston Commonwealth calls on the shade of Tennyson to cam back and stop it. The Commonwealth furtoer imagines how the aussicious occasion of the Queen's anniversary would inspire the gifted ballad writer:

This 'cre lady's the widow at Win'sor:

To dy she is seventy-three;

To dy she is seventy-three;
'Er subjects rejeces an irses our vyses
To pryse en-hespecially me.
(Ow, ni m laureate, you see D
Hi parts the old lydy outrageous,
An'er Tommies an sailors as well;
But the Yankees, pie-eatin', ni gives them a
bearin.

beatin'.
'Cause that wy Hi makes my books sell.
(Abuse hof the Yankees do sell.) Then 'eres to the Widow at Win'sor!
Long life to the 'arry old dame!
I writes 'er this measure to do 'er a pleasure—
But Hi'm goin' for to publish the same
(To gain shillin's an' plenty o' fame.)

(To gain shillin's an' pienty o' fame.)

There is no doubt that Rudyard Kipling is the best paid man of letters to-day. Last week his publishing firm in London sold the English and American rights to four short stories by Kipling for £700, or \$3,500. The stories averaged 7,000 words, and commanded, if erefore, nearly \$900 each. To this revenue from these four storus must be added that which will come from the Australian, Indian, Canadian and German rights.

Queen Victoria has lately been approached, it is reported by several biographers who want details of the life of the court since 1837 that she uniformly refuses to do anything for them feeting that the historians who wish to deal with ner reign will find suff. int trustworthy material in the memories of the chief officers of the household. Imme sestores of memoranda from the Queen's own. hand are among the royal archives which are in charge of the keeper of the Queen's closel.

Tolstoi says Ibsen doesn't understand his own plays. "He just writes them and si's down and waits. After a while his expound-ers and explainers come and tell hou what he meant." It is likely that Tolstoi has

W. D. Howells will make a careful study of Holland during his absence in Europe.

Walter Besant, the novelist, is guilty of the following maxims, as cynical as they are Out of ten men nine are born to work for him. e tenth. Resolve to be the tenth.
Without trampling, the eleverest cannot get

The consolution of those who fall is to depreciate those who succeed

The greatest things are done by the great-

t 1001s. Wise men never attempt anything. When you lose a leg begin at once to practice with a wooden one. Men's motives are mercifully hidden by

their shirt fronts. Observe moderation in all things—especially in virtues.

The best way to make a man honest is to make him ashamed of being found out.

There may be pride even in confessing mis-

Everybody says that gentle birth is an acci-dent, and everybody treats it as an achievement,
The most charming attribute of friendship

A quarterly magazine devoted to illustra-A quarterly magazine devoted to illustra-tion, original, and the reproduction of cur-rent art is the Quarterly Illustrator, now nearly closing its second year. It has come to be recognized as something that we may be proud of. The idea of the publication is unique. First, the text, although by wellknown and liked writers, is subordinated on

unique. First, the text, although by well-known and liked writers, is subordinated one can readily see to the almost perfect work of the artists. Every field of illustration is entered—reproductions in line, in half tone, in photogravure, of oils, pastels, water colors, charcoal and pen sketches. The magazine is in fact a quarterly review of art, fine in text, finer in flustration.

In the contents of the Summer number are "A Magleian in Line," by Julian Hawthorne, with original illustrations by Hartey D. Nichols; "The Natural Bent of an Artist's Mind," by Hillary Bell, originally illustrated by many artists; "Etching and Painter Etching." by James D. Smillie, with original illustrations by members of the New York Etching Club; eighteen portraits of American artists; the first installment of "Mouda," a novel by George Parsons Lathrop, accompanied by illustrations from the portfolio of Lansing, the artist, and a dozen or so more delightful articles.

"There will be a meeting in this church tomorrow evening, treihren," said the Neurasia
pastor, "for the purpose of praying for rain.
At the same time and place we shall take up
a collection to delray the expense of bringing
to this neighborhood the rainmakers who
have been so remarkably successful in other
portions of the state. It is hoped there will
be a very large attendance. We will now
close by singing the doxology."—Chicago
Tribune.

# Personal and Philosophical

tobacco all his lifetime, and now in his age he smokes from ten to twenty cigars a day and fills in the odd moments with an old pipe in which he inserts perique and plug tobacco His favorite brands of the weed are "Wabas! stogies," which are believed to be a little worse than Pittsburg stogles.

worse than Pittsburg stogles.

I am credibly informed that the inspiration for Rev. Dr. Hepworth's sermon in the Sanday Herald comes from pie. The pie is the invention and manufacture of Mr. P. De Lancey Getzein, of the owl lunch wagon, and is a symphony in noquies, Swiss cheese, little neek clame, and red currants. When the order came from Paris to start a series of Hepworth sermons the religious editor was a little run down. He did not feel equal to the proposed new work. He tried to write sermons and they turned out essays on baseball. His oil forms of diet had no effect in clearing up his faculties. Town Topics says. At last he heard from Mr. Claggett, of the dramatic department, that Getzein, of the owl wagon, was making kidney shortcakes that would inspire poetry in a policeman. Mr. Hepworth iried the shortcake, but it did not agree with him. Then Mr. Getzein studied his case.

He learned what Mr. Hepworth wished to produce, and began experimenting on dishes that would aid him in his work. After a week of constant study Mr. Getzein achieved what is now termed the Hepworth ple. It is a noble affair. It is done in layers. On a bottom crust reposes a stratum of little neck clams. Then comes an inch of Swiss cheese, then a sprinkling of acodies, then a layer of mashed currants, and over all a pastry garnished with a figure of Mr. Hepworth done in plat frosting. The pie may be washed down with leed sarsaparilla or butternilk. Mr. Hepworth began eating the pie on a Friday, and in the next Sunday's paper there appeared a sermon from his pen that was almost too brilliant for

next Sunday's paper there appeared a sermon from his pen that was almost too brilliant for health. Since then the editor has eaten nothing but Hepworth ple morning noon, and night, and he grows more starting. -t t t-

and night, and he grows more starting.

Will Hon, Wilkinson Call be elected the next President of the United States by acclamation? asks this inquisitive journal in another place. I should not be surprised. When in the Senate last week he doded his boots with the dark blue tops and laid his stockinged feet upon his desk and leaned back tranquility while the pages salekered and the gallery looked on in amaze, he gave hinself a great boost, I make no doubt, into the bearts of the inassessed of the South and West. What simplicity, what plainness, what seem of effect conventionalities and strangiling forms of parliamentary etiquette! Who says the Senate is a club now? Do members of clubs appear unshod and put their feet upon the mantelpleco? Call's re-electic n is a Senator from Florida is certain.

The dispatches do not say whether his socks were common blue yarn or not. If they were, that is a great point in his favor, and will be almost estain to give him the Populist nomination for President. It is easy for him to clinch opportunity and make his strength invincible. If he will go into the Senate tomorrow and take off not only his boots, but his socks, and lay his fulsome Florida feet upon his desk, a thrill of enthusiasm will shoot through the country. He will be halled as a plain patriot, without flies and without frills. There will be campann blographies of "The Barefoot Boy of the Everplades." Statesmen in silk stockings or in any will have to take a back seat. Mr. Call will be near to the people, and it will make very little difference whether he uses his mouth as a foot-rest or not. As the Democrats of the Senate seem to have lost their heads, I am glad to see them coming forward with their feet. + + +

Where John Maildigan, late private soldier in the Unit of States army, made the mistake of his life was in going to sleep on the table instead of an ler that piece of furniture. This unprecedented breach of military ethics east Mr. Maildigan his job. A general court-martial sat on John the other day at the Presidio, and sat long enough to hatch out a dishonorable discharge from the service, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Not since the discharge of a private at Fort Masen, about one year ago, for stealing 8 cents' worth of onions, has there been a case of equal interest developed in army circles.

or equal interest developed in army circles.

That a soldier should so far forget himself as to slumber on the table when there is nothing to prevent him from getting under it is, indeed, to be regretted. John Maddigm richly deserves his rate and should be held up as a

That Mr. Madd gan was able to held out that long before yielding to slumber should have been considered in his favor, but it appears that John was not accorded any lentency whatsoever.
It was shown in evidence that the culprit

in charge of the keeper of the Queen's closet.

An American who met Sarah Grand at an author's club reception in London says that the famous misenthropic includes a says that the famous misenthropic includes a says that the famous misenthropic includes a say that the famous and a say that the morning away from the kitchen set apart for the use of Battery L. Fifth artillery, stationed at the Presidio. The commander of the battery, Capt. B. K. Robserts, and its in the commander of the battery. Capt. B. K. Roberts, saw John quanting away at the time and ordered hand to had, tut the and actions pinkness of that to it. The American writers occeed the private field away in the gravitical of a next natural desire. Private the offense was committed at 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the morning of May 11, 1881, John was seen running away from the kitchen, where the offense was committed. At 20 clock in the wiscommitted. At 20 clock in the was committed. ificat on of a nest natural desire. Private Mutilizan soon returned to the kitchen, "and did go to seep on the table therein, in direct violation of the sixty-second article of war." Norhing was and as to how long John simplered on the kitchen table at that unbely hour, or whether he snored or talked in his size. He was hauted up on a charge of "conduct to the preintice of good order and military discipline at the Presidio on May 18. After hearing the testimony and introducing the kitchen table as plaintiff's exhibit No. 1. Private John Maddigan was found guilty as charged and dishonorably disguilty as charged and dishonorably dis-charged, forfeiting whatever pay was due

King Humbert, of Italy, is never publicly and runners, of tray, is never puonely seen on state occasions in other than military costume. He is described as a generous, good-antured, easy-goldz gentleman, who desires to live and let live. He looks well when arrayed in grand military costume surrounded by his brilliant staff, and is a figure well worth noticing when, seated in one of the gala carriages, he goes to open a new ses-sten of parliament.

It is related of Rudyard Kinling that be one It is related of Budyard Kipling that he one day stopped a Chinaman at a station in Vermont and taked with him in Chinese "to the amazement of the Chinaman and several bystanders." After he had finished, the Celestial pursed up his almond eyes and biankly remarked: "Me no speake English." Kipling then proceeded on his way with the conviction that his accent was of the quality called "Broken China."

Men do not drink so much as they formerly did, according to the bartenders and hotel proprietors. Statistics have been carefully compiled by a paper devoted to the liquor dealers, showing that the consumption of hard drinks and champagnes is decreasing in the saloons, and the general run of drinks are mild and innocuous. Perhaps no better illustration could be given than that of the Tuxedo Club, of New York, which is an organization composed exclusively of New Yorkers who were formerly supposed to be hard and persistent drinkers. Three bartenders were formerly on duty at the Tuxedo Club, but now only one is employed there, although the attendance is as large as ever. Of eight men who formed a typical crowd of racing men and men-aboutown at Deimondeo's last night only one drank whisay. Another took aboutle of beer, but the rest conflued thepselves to selizer, lemon juice, call as a, and vermouth.

Hotel proprietors, who devote a great deal of aftent on to the drinking habits of their patrons, since their incomes depend so much to the branch of the languess say that the

patrons, since their incomes depend so much upon this branch of the business, say that the most radical change is in the direction of the hours when New Yorkers drink. Formerly cocktails were the regulation drinks in the morning, and were sold in great numbers. There was also a great deal of champagne taken at innehesin during the flush periods. Now the bars are deserted in the morning.

"Uncle Dick" Thompson, the hale old vet-eran of the Wabash, has been a great lover of

Visitor-Are you planting pointoes on the our imittedle Farmer-These ain't potatoes; I'm jus' scatterin' a few bulle a for th' Fourth of

VALUABLE SOUVENIES.

HE WEST PREPARED FOR THE FOURTH,



1. Explorer: "Things look pretty bad now; but they don't know that I've come



my Minter



## TYPEWRITERS.

Opinions About Them Dictated to One of Them. More trash and nonsense are written typewriter girls by people who do not under-stand what good typewriting is or how to dictate to a typewriter than about any other profession or any other business in which men or women are engaged to-day.

either men or women are engaged to-day.

The fact of the matter is that typewriting is worth anywhere from \$5 a week up to \$20 or \$25, which is sometimes paid as a weekly salary to expert typewriters who have no knowledge of shorthand. It is no unusual thing for typewriters to earn at folio work from dictation by stenographers \$2 an hour and over, and the fluest experts are worth every cent of that amount of money.

Among stenographers \$1 an hour is the ruining rate, and for that \$1 agood typewriter with an expert detator will translate from thirty to forty folios an hour of testimony. In some

ing rate, and for time y lagoost typewriter with an expert dictator will translate from thirty to forty folios an hour of solid matter have been dictated. Forty folios is two columns of the Sun; and, of the men who write about dictating to typewriters as though they knew about it, there are probably not half a dozen in the country who can dictate so much. Many years ago the writer was employed as shorthand amanuensis by George Alfred Townsend, well known as "Gath," who habitually dictated to him in shorthand two columns an hour, and did it every day in the week two hours a day for months at a time, indicating every full stop, semicolon, quotation mark and paragraph. If "Gath" dictates to a typewriter now and has one of the less in the business, no doubt he can dictate from a column and a half to two columns an hour of original matter, and the writer knows

from a column and a half to two columns an hour of original natter, and the writer knows of no other man who can do that.

Of course there are plenty of incompetents who pose as typewriters, and who bring the business into discredit by their poor work. For many years the writer has been thrown into contact with expert typewriters in his business as an official stenographer. In view of the many gibes and sneers in which newspaper writers indulge on the subject of typewriter operators of the feminine gender, it is a matter of simple justice to say that the women with whom he has been associated in his business have been without exception his business have been without exception well educated, refined, capable of doing rapid and accurate work, who attended strictly to business and did not waste time with

It seems unfair to judge of any business or profession by the weaklings engaged therein, whether the work be law, medicine, the ministry, shorthand or typewriting, and any one who can accomplish twice as much dictating to a good typewriter operator as with a pen is unable to do that either because he does not know how to clictate or because he does not know how to clictate or because he has an inferior operator. It took just eight minutes to dictate this article to a typewriter, who does not claim to special expertness, and whose charge was 25 cents.

(The above was not altered in any respect

o follow copy. The reader may the usige of the accuracy both of the d

Mrs. Kingley—Mas Twilling came this post.

Mrs. Bingo-Indeed! What was it?

Mrs. Ringley—A banjo.

Mrs. Kingley—A banjo.

post.

post.

Mrs. Figg.—Welk in the mat word, out in youpon the word word, out in youpon the mat word, out in youpon the mat word, out in youpon the word word.

TEN THOUSAND TONS A DAY.

The Enormous Quantity of Paper That Is

Turned Out by American Mills. It is a curious and rather startling fact that, next to the articles entering into food and clothing, paper is the most universally used commodity in the world, says the Philadeiphia Times. The daily output of news-print paper in the United States is about 1,200 to 1,500 tons. Just think of 125 or 150 carloads of newspaper mentally devoured each day in this country! The production of news print is larger than any other grade. That of book

is larger than any other grade. That of coor paper is probably as much as 1,000 rons, and of writing 430 tons each day.

The gooss daily capacity of the paper mills of the United States in operation during 1892-93 for all kinds and grades of paper was estimated at about 10,000 tons. Of this amount nearly 2,500 tons represented news print and book paper, 1,800 tons wrapping paper, 350 tons strawboard, 450 tons writing paper, and almost 2,400 tons of the various other kinds and grades. The states which rank first in the produc-

The states which rank first in the production of paper are New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. From these seven states come nearly three-fourths of the entire paper supply of the country. By far the greater part of the work output is consumed in the United States, the greatest paper using country in the world. In foreign markets, however, American paper is gaining a firm footing. The greatest consumption of printing paper is in the Smilly editions of the metropolitan dailies, which often require from 60 to 100 tens for a single issue.

often require from 60 to 100 tens for a single issue.

With the rapidly increasing output prices have as rapidly declined, until to-day a grade of news-print paper worth twenty-fly years ago 13 cents or 14 cents or pound is new soil at 2½ cents to 3 cents—a decline in price unequaled in the history of any other inclusive. This enormous decrease in the cost of paper is due especially to the introduction of wood as a paper stock. To-day it is the principal material used in the manufacture of paper to all but the highest grades of book and wrains. Another means conductive to this phenomenal reduction of cest has been the improvement in methods of making weed put. The perfection and greater calcinement antined in paper-making machinery, restering much larger production ensity possible in a riventine, have alded unterially in this description of price.

Yan'tee Injonuity.
[From the New York Tribune.] N thing bet Ventrel orn Lewar Lb : o inven d e ien sim war a ming en sand to odranian or og te wer mis of the America car alternant Al-lants beaferent in epula course or

trend of price.

More information.
(From the Indianapolis Journal)
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